

BILL PASSES SENATE GIVING FREE TOLLS TO COASTWISE SHIPS

Borah's Measure Favoring American Vessels in Panama Canal Wins by Vote of 47 to 37.

LODGE IS AGAINST IT

Massachusetts Senator Fears Effect on Armament Conference and Expects Objection From England.

HOUSE DELAY EXPECTED

Prediction Made That It Will Become a Law Before Expiration of Present Congress.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.

By a vote of 47 to 37 the Senate today passed the Borah bill exempting American vessels engaged in coastwise traffic from payment of Panama Canal tolls.

The measure now goes to the House, where in view of the approaching arms conference, it probably will be permitted to rest tranquilly through the winter, although it is believed generally it will become a law before the expiration of the present Congress. Party lines were obliterated and some curious political paradoxes were revealed in the final roll call on the bill. Senator Lodge voted against the measure notwithstanding the Republican platform declaration and President Harding's warm approval of the free toll plank.

On the other hand, Senator Underwood registered his vote in favor of the bill. The Republicans divided 35 in favor of the bill and 17 against it. The Democrats cast 12 votes for the bill and 20 against it.

Lineup on the Hill.

Here is the way the Senate lined up on the passage of the bill:

For the bill:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| REPUBLICANS. | DEMOCRATS. |
| Baird (Del.) | Robinson (Ark.) |
| Boyd (Iowa) | Shields (Conn.) |
| Calder (N. Y.) | Stanley (Neb.) |
| Cameron (Iowa) | Underwood (Ala.) |
| Canine (N. Y.) | Walsh (Mont.) |
| Cummings (Iowa) | Wells (Ohio) |
| Edwards (N. Y.) | |
| Ellis (N. Y.) | |
| Evans (N. Y.) | |
| Frederick (N. Y.) | |
| Frederickson (N. Y.) | |
| Gooding (Iowa) | |
| Harmon (Iowa) | |
| Johnson (Iowa) | |
| Kelley (Iowa) | |
| Ladd (N. Y.) | |
| La Follette (Wis.) | |

Against the bill:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| REPUBLICANS. | DEMOCRATS. |
| Brundage (Conn.) | Caraway (Ark.) |
| Butler (N. Y.) | Chapman (Neb.) |
| Dillingham (Vt.) | Fletcher (Iowa) |
| East (N. Y.) | Glavin (Neb.) |
| Hale (Neb.) | Harris (Ga.) |
| Keweenaw (Iowa) | Hedden (Ala.) |
| Lodge (Mass.) | King (N. Y.) |
| McCormack (N. Y.) | Kings (Iowa) |
| McKinnon (N. Y.) | McClure (Neb.) |
| McKinley (Ill.) | Myers (Mont.) |
| McNulty (N. Y.) | Nichols (N. C.) |
| Nease (N. Y.) | Pittman (Neb.) |
| Spencer (Mo.) | Pomeroy (Ohio) |
| Wadsworth (N. Y.) | Simmons (N. C.) |
| Warren (Wyo.) | Smith (N. Y.) |
| | Watson (Ga.) |

The passage of the bill so far as the Senate is concerned completely undoes what President Wilson accomplished in 1914, when he frankly repudiated the free toll plank of the Democratic platform of 1912 and after one of the most spectacularly patriotic protests ever staged in the Capitol promulgated the repeal of the free toll clause of the Panama Canal act, previously enacted by Congress.

Text of the Measure.

The bill passed to-day is brief and to the point. The text follows: "That the act entitled 'An act to amend Section 5 of an act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone, approved August 24, 1912,' which said amendatory act was passed and approved June 13, 1914, be, and the same is, hereby repealed."

Among the Senators who voted on the tolls question in 1914 and again to-day few changes were recorded. Senator Dillingham (Vt.), and Senator Warren (Wyo.), both Republicans, favored free tolls when the issue was brought to a vote in 1914, but they voted against the Borah bill to-day. Senator Lenoir (W. Va.), member of the House in 1914, voted against free tolls then, but he supported the Borah bill to-day. Four hours of animated debate preceded the roll call. The arguments were strikingly similar to those of 1914. "Virtually the only new contention raised in the discussion was that it would be unwise for the United States to press the tolls issue at this time because it might add a new complication to the armament conference and injure the prospect for an international armament agreement. Foremost among the Senators who took this position were Lodge (Mass.) and McCormack (Ill.). Senator Borah (Iowa), author of the bill, gave the Senate to understand he had consulted

JAPAN DETERMINED TO TAKE FIRM STAND FOR 'SPECIAL RIGHTS'

Relies on Britain and France to Give Her Helping Hand in Arms Conference to Maintain Them, Says Seibold.

SUSPICIOUS OF U. S. MOTIVES AND RESENTFUL OF 'MEDDLING'

Imperial Oligarchy Said to Be Uncompromising on National Ambitions—Officials Believe Advantages on Asiatic Mainland Will Not Be Seriously Abridged.

JAPAN'S indicated course of action in regard to her claim of special privileges in the Far East is discussed in the following article by a NEW YORK HERALD staff correspondent. It is the fourteenth of a series based on a careful study of Far Eastern conditions bearing on the armament and transpacific problems that will be taken up in Washington November 11.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD,
Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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TOKIO, Sept. 24.—An inquisitive reporter (like myself) seeking in Japan solutions for "the problems of the Pacific" finds three questions inevitably popping up in his mind as he quests for information among all classes of the very interesting people upon whom the attention of the world is now directly focused.

The first is: "Why should Japanese diplomats, statesmen, politicians, demagogues and publicists anticipate with such pronounced apprehension the conference called at Washington to discuss the limitations of armaments and Far Eastern matters?"

The second: "Has the Imperial Japanese Government offended the moral sense of the world by the methods it has employed to gain economic, political and military supremacy in the Far East? If not, why should it volunteer explanation, assert justification and devise means of defence?"

The third: "If Japan does not anticipate unacceptable consequences to herself of the Washington conference, why should she actively set about preparing to defend the 'special privileges' she claims in the Far East and the Pacific in defiance of the universal sentiment that inspired the suggestion of President Harding?"

The facts developed show:

That Japan is suspicious of the motives that prompted the United States in suggesting the conference.

That Japan is resentful of the "meddling" of the United States in the "special privileges" she claims in the Far East and in the Pacific, but does not deem it wise frankly to proclaim her opposition.

That despite her professed peaceful purposes Japan is actively, though secretly, preparing to "protect her rights" in the Far East, and that she will be ready for a "defensive war" in 1924.

Future Policy of Japan Rests Virtually in Hands of Ten Men

The fundamental cause of the failure of Japanese leaders to reconcile themselves to the possible eventualities of the Washington conference is their obstinate refusal to be convinced that no ulterior or selfish motives lie back of the American proposal for an impartial review and self-readjustment of world affairs as the best guarantee for enduring peace. The final decision as to what shall be the future policy of Japan practically rests in the hands of ten men, who control intentions and purposes constitute the controlling influence of the empire. These are the Emperor, the Crown Prince, Prince Fushimi, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Saionji, Baron Makino, Marquis Matsukata, Viscount Chinda, Premier Hara, Admiral Baron Kato, Secretary of the Imperial Navy. All of these men, with the exception of the Crown Prince and Viscount Chinda, represent the most reactionary elements in Japan.

The progressive attitude of the Crown Prince, who seems to have absorbed many progressive ideas during his European odyssey, is unquestionably very disturbing to the old clan leaders, who regard with disfavor any departure from the established traditions. It is to the Crown Prince that the younger element, who style themselves Democrats and Progressives and Liberals, look for guidance in their ambitions, which contemplate the discarding of the old inferences that make for militarism and the perpetuation of imperialistic doctrines. But the Crown Prince is still a callow youth and extremely susceptible to the influences of family, which tend to thrust upon him the task of negotiating at Washington a bargain acceptable to the people of the empire, have not up to date fully recovered from the distressing state of mental ferment into which they worked themselves over Mr. Harding's suggestion, or found a solution for the perplexities provoked by it. In the absence of a definite programme which the imperial oligarchy has not finally approved they have confined themselves to a policy of conciliatory harmony, counselling moderation, and have always talked peace.

Real Power Behind Government.

The real power behind the Japanese Government and throne—the Genro of Elder Statesmen and the ancient clan leaders, who must always be consulted, and their joint tool, the General Staff—have talked not at all. But they have pondered deeply over possible events which may compel a foreign war as the lesser of two evils and, with characteristic secrecy, have set about preparing for it.

The Hara Ministry and its supporters in the dominant Seiyukai party have struggled to present the best face that a defender can take into court, but because every Japanese leader entertains the suspicion that his country may be compelled to assume that role, they do not concede, of course, that there is the slightest justification for it, but they nevertheless privately admit apprehension that some of the acts of their Government ought to be

VICTORIA CROSS FOR 'UNKNOWN HERO' U. S., BRITISH PLAN

Unprecedented Honor to Be Paid at Time of Medal Presentation There.

PERSHING IS INFORMED

Failure to Officially Invite Him Is Understood by General.

HOLD CEREMONIES LATER

Officials in London Explain Delay—Not Ready to Carry Out Full Programme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 10.

Official London sincerely regrets that there is any disposition on the part of some Americans to feel that Great Britain has slighted the mission of Gen. John J. Pershing to lay the Congressional Medal of Honor on the grave of Britain's "unknown warrior" at Westminster. It was explained here to-day that, far from being a slight, the British delay in officially inviting Pershing to London at this time was due to the desire to render an unprecedented honor to America's unknown dead at the same time the Congressional medal was conferred here. That unprecedented honor is the Victoria Cross.

Never since its institution has this decoration been given except for extraordinary gallantry by some British soldier on the field of battle, and in a manner beyond the requirements of duty—almost the same formula as the Congressional medal.

The news of Gen. Pershing's mission to bestow the Congressional medal on Great Britain's unknown hero came here at a time when every official was away from London, both the King and the Prime Minister being in the highlands of Scotland, and the entire Cabinet scattered. Parliament was not in session, and law officials held that the Victoria Cross could not be bestowed on America's "unknown warrior" without an act of Parliament.

Gen. Pershing has been appraised formally of this state of affairs, and it is understood here that he personally appreciates why an official invitation to come to London has not been forwarded to him. It was intimated here that the British felt it would be better to officially ignore Gen. Pershing's presence in Europe at this time than to let him come to London with America's highest decoration for Great Britain's unknown dead, when Britain's highest decoration was not ready to be bestowed on the body of the American hero.

It was said today if Parliament were sitting on October 13 it could not pass an authorization to bestow the Victoria Cross on the American "unknown warrior" and arrange for the ceremony here. Gen. Pershing left for the United States, on October 20. Therefore, it was decided that Major-Gen. Henry T. Allen, commanding the American forces on the Rhine, or some other high officer of the United States Army, would be invited to come here for the ceremony on November 11. It was believed that this was satisfactory to everybody. At any rate, the British intend to go ahead with this programme.

Attitude of Business Men.

The business elements in the empire have counselled moderation and compromise from the start. There is no question that the men who have contributed largely to the economic development of the empire are opposed to any policy which may precipitate either national or international discord. But these same men who have profited tremendously through the favor of the Imperial family and Genro will be compelled to surrender if the dominant forces decree otherwise.

I have reason to believe that a scrutiny of the voluminous exchanges of views between Tokio, London and Paris would confirm the impression of diplomatic observers that Japan looks to the British and French Governments to lend a helping hand at Washington because of the similarity of interests in the Far East. At any rate, these same observers are confident that Japan will suggest reciprocal treatment for the very great service she rendered both Great Britain and France during the world war. Furthermore, they are of the opinion that Japan will not appeal in vain.

The people generally have manifested only casual interest in the difference between the governing groups. The atmosphere of Tokio has remained most tranquil during discussion among the politicians. Among the people there has apparently been little thought and absolutely no public talk of war between Japan and the United States or Japan and any other country.

Keen and experienced observers, trained to probe beneath the surface, hold the opinion, however, that regardless of the outcome of the Washington enterprise, Japan is actually preparing to meet any eventuality that may interfere with her national ambitions and plans for expansion and dominance in Asia and the Pacific.

Many Substantial Reasons.

There are many very substantial reasons to justify the statement that with the exception of its continuing programme as to capital fighting ships the empire will be prepared by 1924 to "defend" the "special privileges" it claims in Asia and the Pacific against any Power that may dispute them. The processes by which the Mikado's empire is being prepared for all emergencies are precisely the same as those which proved successful in the past. The old leaders, harking back to past glories, entertain the positive conviction that the "fighting spirit" of their acutely sensitive and emotional countrymen, now thinking less of war than of democratic ideals and ambitions, can be vitalized over night by an appeal to their curious blending of religious dogma, ancestry worship and

REGISTRATION GAINS SOME ON FIRST DAY; WOMEN INTERESTED

Manhattan Is 5,000 Ahead of Last Year With Few Districts Missing

BRONX INCREASE 3,000

Brooklyn, Incomplete, Gives 2,300 More Than Year Ago at Start.

QUEENS IS NEARLY EVEN

More Women Than in 1920 on Upper West Side; Men Predominate on East Side.

Incomplete registration returns received at 1:30 this morning showed a slight gain over last year in all five boroughs.

In Manhattan with seven Assembly districts missing out of twenty-three the number of voters who registered the first day was approximately 5,000 greater than in the same districts a year ago. In Brooklyn with eleven districts missing out of twenty-three the gain was about 2,300.

Complete registration for The Bronx was 23,418, compared to 20,429 on the first day last year and 12,712 in 1918, the year before woman suffrage was in effect in New York State. Queens Borough complete was 14,558, as against 14,805 in the first registration day last year and 8,204 in 1918. Richmond registered 3,852, compared with 3,003 last year and 1,776 three years ago.

It was noted that there were more women at the registration booths this year than last. In some districts, particularly on Manhattan's upper West Side and in parts of Harlem, women outnumbered the men. On the lower East Side the men predominated.

In that part of the city the tabulation proceeded slowly and when the books were closed at the end of the first day it was said that comparatively few women had registered.

In the Fifteenth Election district of the First Assembly district, at Henry and Oliver streets, sixty men had placed their names on the registration books, while only three women had registered. Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Mrs. Smith were among those registering in this booth. Mr. Smith's registration was No. 24 on the list and his wife was No. 57.

The former Governor gave his occupation as a truckman. Sixty men and three women registered in the Twenty-first Election district of the First Assembly district, at Washington and Albany streets. Sixteen women registered out of a total of 38 persons whose names were entered on the books of the Seventeenth Election district of the Fifteenth Assembly district, while in the Fifteenth Election district of the same Assembly district, 21 women registered out of a total of 60 voters whose names were booked.

Registration booths were open from 5 to 10:30 P. M. and will continue to be open between those hours each night this week except on Saturday, the last day, when they will open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Registered voters may enroll for the party primaries next year.

COL. LOCKWOOD FOUND MYSTERIOUSLY INJURED

In Hospital With a Fractured Skull.

Game Clinched in Fourth.

Meanwhile the Yankees tied the score in the third inning, and in the fourth sailed forth to clinch the game and did so with two more runs. After the fourth there was no scoring. Now and then the Giants flashed up dangerously but were quenched either by Hoyt or by fast fielding on the part of his comrades. So baffling was Hoyt, so good his support, that there was a feeling on the part of the crowd after the third inning that the Giants were through for the day, which proved to be the case.

SOCIALISTS IN ITALY ATTACK OUR COURTS

Milan Congress Urged to Save Boston Murderers.

MILAN, Italy, Oct. 10.—At the eighteenth session of the Italian Socialist Congress, which opened here to-day, Simon Niccolini asked the delegates to consider the death penalty which had been imposed on the Boston V. D. A. on Bartholomew Vansetti and Nicolao Sacco after they had been convicted of murder. He attacked the American courts, charging them with capitalism, and urged the Congress to do something to save the convicted men.

Much mystery surrounded the presentation of a young Russian, who was announced as the Soviet's delegate. He was known as the Soviet's delegate. He addressed the congress in German, urging revolution.

YANKS LEAD, WIN 3-1; HOYT QUELLS GIANTS; HARPER IN BOX TODAY

Huggins' Men are Outhit by 10-6 But Brooklyn Lad Scatters His Gifts and Is Airtight After Fourth Inning.

RUTH OUTWITS FOES BY BUNT; BEATS BALL FOR HIS DAILY HIT

Babe Watched Closely by Physician, Is Struck Out Three Times by Arthur Nehf—Toney Is McGraw's Choice on Mound for Sixth of Series.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Yankees	10	3	.769
Giants	7	5	.583

Babe Ruth's Bunt Helps The Yankees to Victory

DESPITE Babe Ruth's injured arm, he was one of the heroes of the fifth game of the world series at the Polo Grounds yesterday. He didn't make a home run, neither did he knock a three bagger. He struck out three times. But he bunted safely, and it was his bunt that started the rally in the fourth inning that gave the Yankees two runs and the game. His tiny tap came as a big surprise, when the Giants expected one of his hardest cracks and were playing deep for him.

16 GIANTS GET ON BASES; ONE SCORES

Concentrated Attack by Yanks Produces Three Runs From Seven Men on Bases.

BOB MEUSEL IN FINE FORM

He Throws Out Kelly at Second and Completely Outwits Bancroft.

Seven men on bases for the Yankees and three runs; sixteen men on bases for the Giants and one run. Here are facts of the fifth world series game at the Polo Grounds eloquent of opportunity accepted on one side, of opportunity refused on the other. They are facts, likewise, interwoven with the sporadic pitching in pinches of Waite Hoyt, pitching which seemed to denude the mental and physical faculties of the National Leagueans, and emergency support of the finest kind. Three runs have been the winning portion for the American Leagueans three times. They won yesterday, 3 to 1, and lead in the series, 3 games to 2.

The Giants made a run in the first inning, traceable to a fumble by Mike McNally, and though they knocked often at the door after that the stout hearted and clear headed Hoyt, once a Giant, working deliberately and with the utmost composure, and his helpers kept it closed. The Yankees, still in a batting decline, made but six hits off Southpaw Arthur Nehf, who suffered greatly from the prevailing blinding lassitude and ineptitude of his team.

For the Giants hit as if they had lumbago in their backs, neuritis in their arms and sawdust in their heads, and Hoyt had them jumping through a hoop. Babe Ruth, who seemed to be suffering torture with his sick arm, showed more genius at the bat than the whole Giant team put together. The Babe struck out three times and may be a "sucker" for the Giants' pitchers, as duly set forth in public prints, but nevertheless and notwithstanding he has helped appreciably to win three games of baseball for the Yankees.

Babe Starts the Rally.

The Babe started the Yankees' winning rally in the fourth inning with a bunt. From where the writer sat it looked as if Frisch threw him out, but "Empire Moriarty," who was right there, decided he was safe. Bob Meusel followed with a two bagger, a sure fire hit straight out to the pasture his brother parades. It scored the Babe, being poorly played off the ballings by McGraw's Mousie. The younger Meusel scored on Phipps' first base out and Ward's sacrifice fly to Burns. With those two runs in, it was the Yankees' game.

Bob Meusel did wonders for the Yankees. The Meusels, if not one way, then another, are positive, punitive factors in this series. Yesterday Emil did much, but the kid was clever. Bobby, the kid, took such a firm and subjugating hand in various attempts of the Giants to start a rally that he played a tremendous part in their defeat.

He threw out George Kelly at second base on the latter's attempt to stretch a single and when the younger Meusel looked as if Frisch threw him out, a completion an eighth inning rally. He completely outwitted Dave Bancroft in the second inning after the latter had singled on a hit and run play and driven a comrade to third base. It recalled the days of Tommy McCarthy, the smartest right fielder the game has known.

Continued on Eleventh Page.

CONNOLLY DEFENDS HIGH SEWER PRICES; ODD DEALS EXPOSED

Queens Borough President Explains \$14,000 Fund and Denies Phillips Was Ever His 'Bagman.'

NEVER GOT ANY GRAFT

Brown Calls a Newspaper's Attacks on Meyer Quest 'Junk,' Connolly Insisting Inquiry Is 'Bunk.'

DOC MATTHEWS ELUSIVE

\$5,000 Unpaid Racing Debt Figures in Quiz and \$12,000 Profit on Quiz and \$10,000 Job Is Seen as Pin Money.

Maurice E. Connolly, Borough President of Queens, denied indignantly yesterday before the Meyer committee that John M. Phillips, politician and sewer pipe agent, was ever his "bagman" when questioned in great detail regarding his campaign funds and contracts handled under his administration.

After half a dozen witnesses had given testimony regarding questionable transactions in handling contracts and Mr. Connolly had explained at length that the \$14,000 fund raised for his campaign when he was a candidate for Supreme Court Justice was given mostly by members of his family, Elton R. Brown, senior counsel for the committee, interrupted the Borough President's lengthy defence and explanation of his administration with this question: "Did you know that Jack Phillips was reputed generally in Queens to be your bagman?"

"I do not, and no such testimony was ever given, and you make a misstatement when you say such a thing has been testified," the Borough President shot back. "I ask you to withdraw that statement."

Brown and Connolly Clash.

The question was not withdrawn and Mr. Brown said he was not making a statement, but asked because he wanted to know. Mr. Connolly had stated a moment before that he knew Phillips to be "a bad man" and never had anything to do with him.

In testimony given on a previous date before a subcommittee and read into the record yesterday, when it was explained the witness could not be found, Edward Fitzpatrick, contractor, related that he had been told not to put in a bid for grading Fifteenth avenue. His testimony was:

"Jack Phillips told me not to bid. He said 'We want this job, it is a little picnic for Doc; this is Doc's party' and said he wanted Doc to get a little pin money."

The Doc to whom reference was made, according to the testimony, was William F. (Doc) Matthews. Fitzpatrick said the bid he had prepared was for 48 cents a cubic foot for filling and grading the street. The contract was awarded to the Holding Realty Company, owned by Matthews, for \$167 a foot.

Other testimony submitted by officials disclosed that the amount paid by that company for getting the work done under a sublease was \$6,900, and the bill to the city was \$19,000. The witnesses said that the "little party" must have netted the Matthews company about \$12,000 pin money.

Falls to Cash on Turf Winner.

George Frenz, another contractor, said he gave \$500 to Doc Matthews to bet on Step Lively in the Futurity last year. After the race, the witness said, Doc said he had not placed the bet. The horse won and Frenz said his profit should have been \$5,200. Frenz raised "such a holler" that Doc arranged to transfer a city contract from the original holder to another man in payment of the racing debt.

The committee has not been able to find Matthews, whose name has figured prominently in connection with Queens contracts and who is a well known figure at the race tracks.

The Borough President for two hours made an impassioned defence of his official conduct. He took up one after another each transaction concerning which testimony has been given and sought to show wherein he had protected the public.

It was shown that pipe sold by the Joint Pipe Company of Amper, N. J., cost more than twice as much in Queens as in Johnstown, Pa., and Baltimore, including freight. That was due to labor costs and other conditions. Mr. Connolly insisted, and in no way to Jack Phillips activities.

The committee reviewed in detail Mr. Connolly's campaign fund when he was candidate for Supreme Court Justice last year. Witnesses had testified that in setting up an account with a contractor Phillips had stated that the \$14,000 demanded was to be turned over to the Connolly fund. No testimony had been given, however, that the money actually was given into the fund.

Mr. Connolly said it was a mere coincidence which was unable to explain that his campaign fund had actually

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YANKEES

THE SIXTH GAME

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